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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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9 IN RE:
10 SUBPOENA TO KELLY NELSON
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No. MC13-00082-PHX-DGC
ORDER

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13 Kelly Nelson (“Movant”) has filed a motion to quash a subpoena issued by Allied
14 World Insurance Company, Inc. (“Allied”), or in the alternative for a protective order.
15 Doc. 1. The motion is fully briefed and no party has requested oral argument. For the
16 reasons that follow, the Court will deny the motion.

17 **I. Background.**

18 Movant was served with a subpoena in connection with pending litigation in the
19 Southern District of California between Allied and Millennium Laboratories, Inc.
20 (“Millennium”). Doc. 10 at 2. The case centers around a dispute between Allied and
21 Millennium over whether costs incurred by Millennium in responding to a Department of
22 Justice (“DOJ”) investigation are covered by their insurance. *Id.* Allied wishes to depose
23 Movant, a former Millennium employee, because she “has unique knowledge regarding
24 this issue because she was called to testify as a witness before a grand jury” during the
25 course of the DOJ investigation of Millennium. *Id.* Movant contends that the subpoena
26 seeks information which is protected or privileged and that it is unduly burdensome.
27 Doc. 1 at 2. Movant is also currently engaged in separate litigation with Millennium
28 pending in the District of Arizona (“Millennium Litigation”). *Id.* at 1-2.

II. Motion to Quash.

Rule 45(c)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows an issuing court to quash or modify a subpoena for several reasons, including that the subpoena “requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or subjects a person to undue burden.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(iii)-(iv).

A. Privilege.

Movant contends the subpoena should be quashed because it seeks “privileged and protected information related to Grand Jury Proceedings.” Doc. 3. She cites *United States v. Sells Engineering, Inc.*, 463 U.S. 418, 424 (1983), and *Rehberg v. Paulk*, 132 S. Ct. 1497, 1509 (2012), to support her claim that information related to her testimony before a grand jury is privileged or protected. Doc. 1 at 3. Movant is incorrect. Neither case provides support for her argument. *Sells*, in fact, contains language directly contrary to her position, noting that Rule 6(e)(2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure “provides that grand jurors, government attorneys and their assistants, and other personnel attached to the grand jury are forbidden to disclose matters occurring before the grand jury,” and that “[w]itnesses are not under the prohibition unless they also happen to fit into one of the enumerated classes.” 463 U.S. at 425. As Allied correctly notes, grand jury witnesses are not a part of the Rule 6(e)(2)(B) list and a witness is “free to hold a press conference and reveal everything that was asked of him or her and what his or her answers were.” *In re Graphics Processing Units Antitrust Litig.*, CV-06-07417-WHA, 2007 WL 2127577, at * 2 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2007). The Court will therefore deny Movant’s motion to quash on this ground.

B. Undue Burden.

Movant also argues that complying with the subpoena would be unduly burdensome because the litigation “has nothing to do with her.” Doc. 1 at 4. In her reply, she asserts that because she has already testified for fourteen hours of live deposition in connection with the Millennium Litigation, she should not be burdened “with yet another deposition with [Millennium] counsel present.” Doc. 11 at 3. The

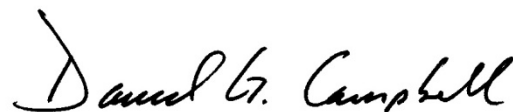
1 Court is unconvinced. The length of Movant's depositions in the Millennium Litigation
2 is not relevant here. Movant does not dispute that her testimony is relevant to a central
3 issue in the case – the scope and nature of the DOJ investigation. Further, although she
4 contends that she should not “be dragged into a distant litigation,” she does not contend
5 that the time spent or expense incurred complying with this subpoena would be unduly
6 burdensome. Because Movant raises no colorable argument that she will be subject to an
7 undue burden, the Court will also deny the motion to quash on this ground.

8 **III. Protective Order.**

9 Movant requests a protective order in the alternative (doc. 1 at 1), but neither cites
10 authority nor presents arguments on the issue. She also requests in her reply that the
11 Court limit her deposition to no more than 2 hours, restrict questioning to “matters raised
12 only during [Movant]'s attendance at the Grand Jury Proceedings,” and allow Movant “to
13 decline to answer any specific questions” that would violate a protective order entered in
14 the Millennium Litigation or any confidentiality agreements to which she is subject.
15 Doc. 11 at 5. Movant is already subject to a civil protective order in the Millennium
16 Litigation. *See Nelson v. Millennium Laboratories, Inc.*, CV-12-1301-SLG at doc. 36.
17 The Court will not attempt to rule in advance on what issue or questions might fall within
18 a protective order entered by another judge. Like any deponent, Movant is entitled to the
19 protections of Rules 26 and 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and may seek
20 assistance from the judge who entered the protective order if it becomes necessary.

21 **IT IS ORDERED** that the motion to quash is **denied**. The Clerk shall terminate
22 this action.

23 Dated this 7th day of November, 2013.

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27 David G. Campbell
28 United States District Judge